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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edilorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR
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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworth State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Ss., George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending March 23, 1889, was as follows: 
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 Monday, March 18
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 Tuesday, March 19
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 Wednesday, March 20
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 Thursday, March 21
 18,821

 Friday, March 22
 18,813

 Baturday, March 23
 18,813

.....18,903

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B, Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulatio of The Dally Bee for the
month of March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April,
1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183
copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for
July, 1888, 18,083 copies; for August, 1888,
18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,164 copies;
for October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888, 18,285 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223
copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

#### SUNDAY LITERATURE.

Some of the Interesting Articles Prepared For Bee Readers.

Demons Sit in Judgment-Frank Carpenter graphically portrays the horrors of Chinese courts of justice, the torture of witnesses, executions by strangulation and slicing, and kindred subjects. One of the most intensely interesting letters of the series. Begin at the Beginning-Elizabeth Cady

Stanton on heredity and its relations to the morals of the nation. Dr. Miller's Reminiscences-A continuation

of the interesting incidents connected with the early days of the Union Pacific road. Prospect Hill at Midnight-A reporter describes his sensations in a walk through that cemetery during the hour when grave yards yawn, A Nebraskan in Africa-A former Omaha

man who spent ten years on the Dark Con-tinent, tells of its diamond fields and other Superstitions of the Diamond-Some of the

charms, both good and bad, in the base ball players' repertoire. In the Field of Sport-A complete review of all the interesting events in local sporting circles and a forecast or coming at-

tractions. Echocs From the Ante-Room-General gossip about the secret societies of Omaha. In Omaha Social Circles-The notable events of the week and the movement3 of society leaders

The News of the Churches-What is transpiring in religious circles and all the local nominational news The Laborer and His Hire-Trade union

matters and items of interest for all who earn their bread by the sweat of their Other Features of Interest-The New York

Herald's cable dispatches from European centers; our own special service from the national and state capitals; all the happen-ings in Nebraska and Iowa gathered by our views; fresh and well selected miscellany. and the brightest and most complete local

"Let no guilty man escape."

THE city council chamber has been converted temporarily into a lying in hospital.

THE senate railroad investigating committee will have some little work to do in Omaha.

BETWEEN the anti-trust bill and Sunday closing, the condition of the tippler is a stand-off. ANOTHER crisis is threatened in

France. Boulanger's fainting spells are on the increase. AN Omaha lawyer presents a few reasons for his belief that Nebraska

should be represented on the supreme THE resurrection of Robberts must fill with ghoulish glee every political corpse in Nebraska. An advanced stage

of decay is the best commendation for

COUNCILMAN LOWRY will have some difficulty in explaining away his part in the conversation with ex-Councilman Kitchen. It smacks loudly of crooked

intent. THE alarming report that Congressmay Connell lost his political "grip" is a loathsome invention of the enemy. The luggage arrived safely in Washington.

THE members who grabbed the wrong end of the conduit are now painfully shocked to find that it was loaded. It must be confessed that there is considerable in it for the public.

THE BEE is in favor of subways for electric wires, but it is not charmed the idea of the council voting a franchise to a subway company or any other company. The city of Omaha has granted too many franchises already.

PRECAUTION demands that the back door as well as the front door of the legislature be guarded. The boodlers and lobbyists are desperate enough to drag their claims into the final conference through a knot hole.

PURCHASING land at Bellevue at swenty dollars an acre and working up the selling price of it one thousand per cent for the site of Fort Omaha was a scheme altogether too preposterous even for Uncle Sam to swallow.

True first assistant postmaster general has discovered that the appointments made by his predecessor were politleally bad and physically unfit for the positions, and must go. Mr. Clarkson is developing a wholesome regard for reform without civil service trimmings.

SOUTH DAKOTA PROSPECTS. The people of South Dakota, while for the moment chiefly concerned as to the political future of that territory. are not unmindful of the equally important conditions upon which its material progress and prosperity depend. Counting with entire safety upon the beneficial influence of statebood the business interests of the territory are already expanding and making preparation to take the fullest advantage of the larger and growing market which is certain as soon as statehood is attained. Just at present the growth of population is not rapid, though the territory is aoubtless getting its share of the people who are transferring their homes from other sections to the west, and of those who are coming into the country from abroad, but the tide of population toward South Dakota will undoubtedly be largely increased when it shall have

become a state. The portion of South Dakota which gives promise of not only becoming the seat of a marvelous prosperity, but of contributing to a most important extent to the wealth of the nation, is the Black Hills. As will be seen by correspondence elsewhere printed, there is developing in this section a vigorous activity, and the outlook is regarded as most flattering. It is no longer questioned that the mineral resouces of the Black Hills are of enormous value, and a large amount of capital for the development of the tin mines is assured. If these investments prove as profitable as it is believed they will, they will attract others, and it is altogether probable that within a few years this section of South Dakota will equal, if not exceed, the eastern portion in population and prosperity. A contributor to one of the Deadwood papers presents this cheerful view of future possibilities: 'The opening of the Sioux reservation to actual settlement, and the development of the vast mineral resources of the Black Hills, will in a few years, in all probability, throw a population into the western part fully equal to the eastern half. The beauty and fascination of the great river will eventually induce thrifty towns and cities along its banks, and the romance and wooded grandeur of the Black Hills, will number its pleasure-loving devotees by tens of thousands, and its cities, towns and hamlets in scores."

The Deadwood papers report that the activity preliminary to railroad building is more general in that section than ever before. Nothing is more essential to the progress of this region than the opening of the Sioux reservation, and the people of South Dakota generally are exceedingly anxious that the commission to obtain the assent of the Indians shall be appointed without further delay and enter upon its work. With this reservation open, it is reasonably certain that within a year two or three through lines of railroad would be constructed to the Black Hills, giving that section a tremendous impetus and also building up the country through which they would pass. There is in the outlook everything to make the people of South Dakota jubilant and hopeful.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Representative Cox, of New York, author of the bill providing for the next census, called on the president a few days ago to suggest the importance of having a thorough, capable man as superintendent of the census, and to describe the kind of man to be placed in charge of this work. Mr. Cox said there seemed to be plenty of good material willing to sacrifice itself, so that the only embarrassment the president is likely to experience is in determining who is best qualified. Undoubtedly Mr. Cox could very greatly aid him in making a proper selection, and as he would probably suggest only republicans, although himself a democrat, there is no good reason why the president should not listen to so valuable a counsellor in this matter. The appointment of a superintendent of the census ought to be made at an early day, as the business of organizing the work requires a great deal of time and ought not to be hurried. The preparations for the last census, owing to lack of time, were not so complete as they should have been, and while the work of the next census will not be so great, the number of subjects upon which information will be obtained having been reduced to seven, whereas twentyseven were included in the last census, it is none the less important that ample time be given for a thorough organization of the work, so that when it is commenced all connected with it will understand just what is to be done and can proceed without obstructions or delays. The plan of the last census was far

more comprehensive than there was any necessity for, and as a consequence it was faulty and defective as to a number of its subjects. Very glaring errors have been pointed out, which very naturally create a distrust of the accuracy of the entire work, though undoubtedly it is in the main fair and complete. No other country has ever undertaken so ambitious a task as was that of the tenth census, and the demonstrated impracticability of successfully accomplishing so great a work in time to render it of any value led congress to cut off twenty subjects and confine investigation to those which are of permanent import-With but seven subjects ance. to obtain information on, there would seem to be no reason why a thoroughly competent man should not be able to give the country the full results of the eleventh census within two years at farthfrom the time of taking est Undoubtedly the president fully realizes the importance of having this work thoroughly done, and it is safe to say that the man appointed to take charge of it will be chosen because of

his approved qualifications. It is a matter regarding which the clamor of the politicians should have no influence. THE Penusylvania legislature rejected the bill to exclude from that state dressed meat killed in other states and in that respect set a meritorious example to the legislatures of other states before which this same question is

this matter, and there is a very vigorous effort making in New York to get an exclusion bill through the legislature. These measures generally do not in terms provide for excluding dressed meat from other states and are advocated as sanitary legislation. They simply provide that no meat shall be sold in the state unless the animal was inspected while alive by the state health authorities, but obviously the result is the same as it would be under a prohibitory interstate tariff on meat. Legislation of that kind, however, would be unconstitutional, and by the other plan this objection is avoided, although the effect is precisely the same. It is not likely that a law of this kind will stand long, wherever adopted. Consumers would soon discover that it was not to their advantage and there would arise an irresistible demand for its repeal.

REPRESENTATIVE BERLIN'S amendment to the school law affecting metropolitan cities, provides that no expenditures greater than two hundred dollars shall be voted by the board of education except in accordance with the provisions of a written contract, nor shall any money be appropriated out of the school fund except on a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the board. The measure directly affects the school board of Omaha and is most timely to protect the interests of our citizens. For years loose and unbusinesslike methods of auditing accounts have been the rule in the board and the school fund has been paid out for contracts which have never seen the light of day. The provisions just enacted will check this sort of thing. The greatest publicity is to be given to the financial affairs of the school board. The monthly examination of the city comptroller required by the act will still further hedge about the security of the school funds. Taking it all in all, the prospects are that the board of education will not be as fruitful a tree to shake as it has been in the past.

THERE are depths of gall and breadth of cheek which dety ordinary methods of measurement. Cadet Taylor is a specimen of this class. He is now endeavoring to boost himself into the state board of transportation, and is log-rolling in Lincoln for the necessary influence to secure the position. Taylor's notorious career is so familiar to the public that no official can give him the slightest encouragement. He is totally incompetent to perform the duties of secretary. His record in the government printing office is alone sufficient proof of the fellow's dishonesty. Since his arrival in Omaha he has been the champion of every disreputable element in the city, the champion of jobbers and contractors, and an unwavering advocate of the railroads patronizing his job office. His touch is a blight, and his friendship ruinous. By treachery and double-dealing he brought disaster to his nearest friends and wrecked the family estate. A moral and financial bankrupt, he is now vainly striving to squeeze himself into a state office. Step on him.

HITCHCOCK is needlessly worried about Mr. Rosewater's mortgages. The editor of THE BEE is fully prepared to meet his obligations. He did not ask the public for a bonus in cash or the equivalent to invest half a million dollars in a magnificent building. He backed his faith in the future of Omaha by placing his money in stone, brick and iron. A few months ago Hitchcock was exceedingly anxious to stagger under a mortgage of a quarter of a million dollars for a hotel, provided the board of trade raised the money and gave it to him at five per cent. A guaranteed cash bonus of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was not sufficient inducement to him to invest his money and build one respectable building in the city. His enterprise is a series of broken pledges and false promises which would bring a blush to the cheeks of Tom Murray.

IT MAY smack somewhat of the whitewhiskered chestnut to again refer to that double-leaded pledge which Mr. Hitchcock declared had been made by President Harrison to Mr. Thurston. For the edification of new subscribers of THE BEE it may be said that this pledge run to the effect that ex-Senators Saunders and Van Wyck and Editor Rosewater were to have no voice in Nebraska patronage or, strictly speaking, in state matters under control of the administration. Yesterday, however, Mr. Hitchcock printed a special telegram stating that "Rosewater, Saunders and Connell are making good progress in Washington" in their requests that the best people of Omaha be heard in the matter of postoffice location. Like Mr. Thurston, that little pledge has probably gone fishing.

THE secretary of the interior, from all appearances, is carefully deliberating as to whom he shall select to negotiate with the Indians for the opening of the Sioux reservation in Dakota. The failure of the Vilas commission to come to a definite understanding is still fresh in mind. The task is certainly a most delicate one and can be entrusted only to men who are conversant with the Indian question and who have the confidence of the Sioux. The apparent slowness of Secretary Noble in the matter is galling to the people of Dakota, who are impatient to rush the negotiations. There can be but little question that the secretary of the interior has taken the proper course and that the opening of the reservation will be brought about as soon as expedient.

THE declaration before the annua meeting of the stockholders of the Bell Telephone company that the corporation earned last year 24.45 per cent on its stock will forcibly impress the people of the country with the magnitude of this monopoly. When it is taken into consideration, moreover, that the stock has been plentifully watered, as much as five or six times the sum actually invested, it is high time to inquire how much longer the extortionate tribute is to be exacted. The efforts made in Nepending. It looks probable that Ohio | braska and other states to regulate the

will be ranged on the wrong side in rates for telephone service by legislation have been defeated by the combined forces of the parent and local companies. But the day of reckoning cannot be delayed much longer.

> HITCHCOCK'S pecuniary patriotism crops out every time he opens his He confesses that his first choice for a postoffice site was Twentieth and Farnam, and his second choice the Planters' house. He owns real estate in both blocks and would realize a snug sum from the selection of either site. This fact, however, did not warp his judgment nor increase his desire to secure the adoption of Linton's report. A matter of fifty thousand dollars merely sharpened his anxiety to avoid delay under the shallow pretense that the prosperity of this city depended on the sale of his real estate to the government.

THE BEE will instruct its special correspondents to report the location of every sequestered nook where the angler may expect rich returns. The senate railroad investigating committee will soon be here, and in anticipation of their coming, John M. Thurston will doubtless bait his hook and slope to the mossy banks of some laughing rill where he may hold sweet communion with nature. THE BEE prints the news, and we take it that Mr. Thurston will want to know the date of the committee meeting here and also of localities where fish do congregate.

THE rush to Oklahoma threatens to depopulate Kansas. Colonies are camped at all points, ready to descend on the promised land. The number of people organized for the raid exceeds the wildest expectations of Captain Payne, and every man who secures an eighty must be prepared to defend it with his life. Oklahoma is a good country to stay away from.

MONTANA seems well pleased with the appointment of Benjamin F. White governor of that territory. Mr. White s described as a first class man and a staunch republican. As Mr. White was not an applicant for the position there is more cause than evefor r wishing him well.

THE railroads of Iowa in taking off their express trains between local points and substituting mixed trains are carrying their childish spite work a little too far. The people of the state are entitled to proper passenger service and they will see to it that the railroads provide it.

THE Stout, Kennard, Butler gang endeavored by a trick to smuggle their claims through the senate. The items were tacked to the amendments made by the senate, but the conspiracy was discovered in time to insure their defeat. It was undoubtedly done in the job office of the Robbers' Own, where the state printing is done.

WHEN Field Marshal Halstead inserted his rapier in the senatorial soft spot he turned the edge of the weapon and left a rankting sore. The wounded senators never forgave him. The avengers' hands are at his throat, and his chances of escaping to Berlin are deciaedly slim.

IT WOULDN'T be a bad idea for the senate investigating committee to look into the past relations of the Omaha Belt line with Union Pacific officials. It is said, but we don't know on what authority, that this very interesting matter will be brought to the attention of the committee.

THE subway investigation develops an interesting variety of assertions and contradictions, of favors tendered and declined, and tempting baits dropped in the council pool to hook the unwary sucker. The squirming and floundering going on indicates that "there was something in it for me."

JAKE ROBBERTS, a notorious tool and trickster whom the people of Butler county shelved years ago, has been nominated for a land office in Oklahoma. We congratulate Butler county. His room is more desirable than his company. .

THE expiration of the legislative railroad passes will cause some lively spurting on the home run. The exercise will not be half as warm as the reception some of them will receive from their outraged constituents. VALENTINE's day is waning in Wash-

ago. The delegation inflated him with vain hope and left the disagreeable duty of pricking the bubble to the president. Vale, Valentine. THE legislature fixed the value of the state saline lands at one hundred and

fifty dollars an acre. The figures

squeezed the brine out of the Lincoln

land syndicate, and pickled a snug little

ington. His sun set in Nebraska years

job. They Are All There Yet. Philadelphia Times.

The great editors of Philadelphia are still at their posts, laboring with that zeal that ever characterizes them and showing themselves worthy of the proudest diplomatic ap-

An Injustice to Editor Sullivan. Chicago Inter-Ocean,

poinment on the list

The Marquis of Queensberry is quoted as saying that John L. Sullivan has "done more to bring prize fighting into disrepute than any other person in the world." John never has much fighting around where he is.

> Gloom in Maryland. Baltimore Herald.

During the Cleveland administration Senator Gorman gobbied for Maryland a number of valuable prizes, including Indian agencies, department bureaus, the French ministership and the consul-generalship to Berlin. The conditions are changed and thus far under the succeeding regime we boast of one revenue gauger at \$1,200 a year

The Spell-Binders Distanced. Indianapolis Journal. Thus far the editors seem to be in better avor with the administration than the spellcounders. In truth, editors address vastly larger audiences than orators do, and they address them after campaigns are over and in off-years, when the voice of the spellbinder is not heard in the land.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The reassembling of the Parnell commission next Tuesday will turn public attention to the case of the defense in what is now looked upon as a national flasco. The collapse of the presecution through the flight and suicide of Pigott would have been sufficient justification for any court to render a verdict for the defense, but the Parnellites, even if the court was so disposed, insisted on probing the conspiracy to the bottom. They have accumulated a vast amount of evidence, oral and documentary, and the developments promise to be as startling as was the downfall of the forger. The defense has secured possession of Pigott's diary, containing the details of his methods of dealing with the Times, the amounts received for the forged letters, and other important information which is withheld for the time being, Everything the forger did, everything he said, everything that was said to him, and doubtless a great many things that were not said, he shoved into this diary. Its chief value to the defense is the proof it furnishes that the government and the Times were inseparably connected with the case. It seems that Pigott shaped everything he did with a view of making the most possible mischief for those he deluded into trusting him.

Other surprises are in store for the prosecu-

tion. Scores of responsible witnesses have

voluntarily come forward to refute the

wicked slanders of government spies and

hired perjurers. The result of this unpur-

chased evidence will greatly accelerate the

home rule movement in England and possi-

bly force an early dissolution of parliament.

English politicians are again stirred up by

the renewal of troubles in Afghanistan, to a

realizing sense of the menace of Russian

lomination in that quarter of the globe.

During the last twenty years Russia has developed remarkable strength, and has shown great expansive force. The peasantry of the great empire are ignorant, and are subject to the severest despotism; but they are full of religious and patriotic spirit, and so well disciplined that with the exception of a very small minority they obey, unbesitatingly and without question, the will of a single man. This obedience has been an important factor in the carrying out of the imperial policy of conquest and aggrandizement. Singu larly enough, too, the Mohammedan subjects of the empire now bow the knee to the czar, Unlike England, Russia has never attempted to found colonies in such regions as were torbidding to the idea of material development. Russia seeks out places already thickly peopled by alien races, and at once herself popular with those she has conquered, whom tinuing the work of assimilation until her influence dominates everything with which she has come into contact. In nothing is this characteristic more plainly seen than in the way in which she had pushed her frontier southward. Four years ago she decided to extend her Trans-Caspian railroad to Bokhara and to Samarcand, once the most famous city of Central Asia and memorable as the capital of Tamerlane and the center of the trade and learning of Asia. The work has now been completed. The new railroad is nearly as long as one of the trunk lines from New York to Chicago, and the intention is to push it forward 175 miles, to the center of Turkestan. While the railroad forms a new artery of commerce, and is likely to aid the industrial development of the country through which it passes, it has a military value of the utmost importance. in fine, while a collision between Russia and England may not speedily occur, it is evident that the British would do well to be on their guard. A Russian myasion of India is no longer a possibility, but a menace.

The political troubles of Hungary, which recently have culminated in an assault with hisses and stones by a mob upon the head of the parliamentary government, are of long standing. Premier Tisza belongs to the Austrian, in distinction from the strict Hungarian party. That is, he and his followers favor a closer alliance with Austria, and wiping out to some extent of the lines of Astinction between the two component parts of that strange anomaly among nations called Austria-Hungary. Herr von Tisza is an imperialist rather than a nationalist. His ideal of government is found much more in Vienna than in Buda-Pesth. He represents political ideas which were long abhorred by the masses of Hungarian people, and are still rejected by very many of those people with absolute fury. In some respects the historic relations between Austria and Hungary are like those which have so long existed be tween Great Britain and Ireland. The stronger country has at times overrun the weaker by fire and sword, at other times has given it an equal sounding share in the imperial title, but at all times has endeavored, by fair means or foul, to make sure that both countries should be governed in the interests of the stronger. That is not saying that Hungarians were always in the right, or that Irishmen were always in the right. It is simply stating facts as they are set forth by impartial historians, and facts which must be borne in mind by any one who wishes to study intelligently the problems of the day in European politics. Only after a long, hard, bitter struggie did Hungary succeed in establishing, in the year 1848, her claim to control her own affairs by her own parliament. Only since 1867 has her claim to an equal voice in imperial questions been admitted at Vienna. It is not strange surely that a Hungarian prime minister who stands for a closer union between his native land and a country which many of his fellow citizens regard as a hereditary enemy should find his position a very difficult one. The people groan under a burden of taxation almost too grievous to be borne; the greater part of the taxes go to support the gigantic military establishment under the control of an empercr whom they neither love nor trust: and when they are told, even by the tongue of slanderous gossip, that their pre mier, who favors that alien court, is enriching himself while helping to impoverish his country, the very suggestion of the possi bility of such a thing drives them frantic.

The ascession of the son of King Milan to the throne of Servia, while it cannot be ascribed to Russian dictation, as some of the St. Petersburg newspapers possibly might like the world to think, and while it is not likely to produce any material change in Balkan politics, yet undoubtedly Russia profits by the change. The monarch who has abdicated was thoroughly committed to Austria in his policy, and that fact alone makes the succession a Muscovite gain. The moral effect is also likely to be seen in a freer expression of pro-Russian sentiment in Servia. Coupled with recent Russian gains in the in ternal politics of Roumania and Bulgaria, the influence of the great northern power has upon the whole been strengthened in this quarter since the year began. That, however, is quite a different thing from imagining that Russia has gained a vantage ground sufficient for reviving the schemes of armed intervention which she definitely abandoned

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria Whon she had Children, she gave them Castoria

last year. On the contrary, she even loses one source of strength for that purpose. The antipathy to Milan on the part of many of his subjects was enough to give an open revolt chances of success, in which case the Montenegrin prince, who represents Russia's interests as well as his own claims on Servia? might have come in; but now that ground of discontent is gone.

The tide seems to have turned at last against Khatifa Abdullah, the successor of Mohammed Ahmed in the title and office of Mahdi. The defeat which he has suffered at the hands of Senoussi, the Kordofan sheik who has always opposed his pretensions, will do much to destroy his prestige, which, like that of his predecessor, depended on uniform success. The battle at Sinan is not the only one in which the Mahdi has met disaster from Senoussi, but it is the one about which the most definite accounts have been given. It is evident that he can no longer maintain his authority throughout the great provinces southwest of Khartoum. The suggestion at once occurs that with the division of his forces in Kordofan, in the operations around Suakim, and in those on the Upper Nile near Emin Pasha's stations he will be likely to withdraw his pressure against the last. Unless Emin has already perished or been captured, the difficulties which Khalifa Abdullah is experiencing within a couple of hundred miles of Khartoum must give ground for trusting that Emin's hardest time is over. The disintegration of the vast power that has been built up in Central Africa under the Mahdi and his successor will perhaps now be in order.

The proposed new penal code now under discussion in the German reichstag is likely to meet with serious opposition from the liberal element in that body. According to this code, to publicly attack "the basis of public and social order, especially religion, the monarch, marriage or property," would be to commit a crime punishable with a long term of imprisonment. This would make it term of imprisonment. This would make it possible for an unscrupulous and autocratic government to shut off legitimate criticism of official acts, and to establish a crushing censorship over the press.

Nebraska in the Supreme Court. OMAHA, March 29 .-- To the Editor of THE BEE: I was very much pleased yesterday on reading an item in one of the daily papers suggesting Hon. John L. Webster, of this city, as a suitable person to succeed Justice Matthews on the supreme bench of the United States. Knowing Mr. Webster's abilities as a lawyer, and believing him to be eminently fitted for the high office, I desire to "second the nomination," and in support of my "second" Loffer the following suggestions:

1. The office of justice of the supreme court should be filled by a lawyer of more than ordinary ability and of unquestioned integrity.

2. The justices should be well distributed over the United States.

8. More than one-half of the territory controlled by the decisions of the United States supreme court, lies west of the Missouri

4. Justic Field, of California, is the only justice living west of the Missouri.

5. The territory lying between the Missouri and the Rocky mountains may justly claim a place on the supreme bench, not only on account of its vast extent, but also on account of its commercial and political greatness. No other portion of our great and growing country is developing with any-thing like the rapidity and solidity that char-acterizes Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and the Dakotas.
6. "Minister to Chili" is hardly a sufficient

recognition of Nebraska under a republican

7. The office of justice of the supreme court should be filled by a man that is more than a mere politician. Of course, it is to be expected that this administration will do as all others have done before, and as all others will do hereafter—appoint gentlemen of ac knowledged standing in the political party of which the administration is the recog-nized head, to all important offices in every department of the government, but in selecting a judge, ability as a lawyer should be a consideration of primary importance. There should be no purely political appointments to positions on the supreme bench. Mr. Webster, to my mind, meets all the requirements above enumerated. He is a genleman of unquestioned integrity, and as a lawyer has no superior among the eminent and learned gentlemen who would be his associates if he were to receive this appoint While he is in no sense a politician, yet he has ever been a pronounced repub lican, and has at all times been willing, at great sacrifice of time and money, to do all in his power to aid the republican party. A cool-headed, clear-sighted, hard-working, painstaking, finely educated lawyer—with the experience of a great many years of prac-tice in all the courts of the land, including the supreme court of the United States, with a record for success in the trial of cases fore bench and bar enjoyed by few men in his profession, John L. Webster is eminently fitted for and should be appointed justice of the supreme court of the United States, vice Justice Matthews, deceased. Let the press and bar of the great west take up the refrain and sound it in the ears of the administration Webster should not be appointed.

### LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES

A Gas Works Employe Meets With a Painful Accident.

PAST OR MINEHART'S SUCCESSOR

Dr. Creighton Will Hereafter Occupy the Pulpit at Grace Church-New Notaries-Personal and General.

LINCOLN BURBAU OF THE UMANA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, March 29.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Andrew Munson, of First and F streets, met with a very painful accident at the gas works. A dripping pan was put under a leaking tank dripping pan was put under a leaking tank to catch the escaping coal oil. As Munson was removing the pan there was an explosion of its contents and burning oil was thrown all over his face and arms. A physician was summoned and his burns were skillfully dressed. Large areas of cuticle were completely burned from his face and wrists, and while not considered dangerous his wounds will prove very painful for some time to come. time to come.

George Baker, the Eleventh street butcher, was thrown from a two-wheeled cart as he rounded the corner of F street for his shop, to-day, and was severely bruised. His horse was also thrown but escaped in-juries. His load of meat was scattered into the middle of the street.

Minebart's Successor Chosen. The announcement is made to day that the ulbit in Grace church has been supplied. Rev. Creighton, father of Chancellor Creighton, of the Weslyan university, and late of Ashland, O., succeeds Rev. Minehart, and he will preach his initiatory sermon next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock Rev. Creighton isamong the venerable preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it is thought that the presiding elder has chosen wisely in supplying the pulpit of that broken and sadly disorganized church. The new pastor comes very highly commended, and the hope is freely expressed that he will meet none of the breakers that came upon Minechart during the past few months of his ministry for ing the past few months of his ministry for the Methodist church in East Lincoln.

New Notaries. The following new notarial commissions were issued yesterday: E. C. Cooper and J. C. Hamilton, Omaha, Douglas county; P. C. Richards, Lincoln, Lancaster county; David Speser, jr., Humboldt, Richardson county; W. H. Green, Orleans, Harlan county. News and Notes.

The funeral of the late Edward Mosher cook place from St. Paul M. E. church yes-terday afternoon.
William Stoddard, charged with an assault

william Stoddard, charged with an assault on a son of Samuel Lord, was before Judge Stewart yesterday. Charles Woods and Gus Lockner are at the police station. The first is charged with grand larceny and the latter with assault

and battery.

The military band gave a very pleasant bail at Temple hall Thursday evening.
Valentine Angee vs W. A. Denton, is the
title of a case filed in the district court. The plaintiff asks \$5,000 damages because the de-fendant publicly accused the plaintiff of poisoning a man named Bript.

Shaffer vs Traner, was the title of the last case in this term of the district court.

BOTTLED SUNSHINE.

New York World: Jones-Let me congratulate you on your brand-new boy. Smith-But there's two of 'em. Jones-

Then I'll extend my congratulations. Life: Mrs. Lyon-Hunter-How was it you didn't invite the baron to your house before he went away? Mrs Frank-Because I was afraid my husband might be rude to him. You know he hates to have strangers ask him for money.

New York World: Fish (to worm, wiggling on the hook)—Thanks, awfully; but lon't eat flesh during Lent. Inter-Ocean: The Boston station houses'

'drunks" are broked as dipsomaniaes. Atchison Globe: Don't cry over spilt milk: swear.

Epoch: "Mr. Barker, do you think we will go to the seaside or mountains next summer!" asked "the power behind the throne," as the family sat about the evening lamp. "Mrs. B.," answered her husband, "I have not paid the bill for the Christmas present you gave me yet," and a dull silence . reigned.

New York World: Jorum-Tom's a goodnatured fellow, but he's too fond of drink. Pipkin—Yes, he's generous to a fault.

Chicago Times: Bostonians have made the discovery that Rev. Joseph Cook is dull and prosy. Now let them try and find out that "the Concord fight" was not a battle of the last war.

New York Tribune: "What is your business?" was the question which a lawyer asked of a witness who lived in a suburban town. "The catching of trains and ferryboats." was the reply.

# Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Diseases

Wonderful Cure of Salt Rheum. Facr, hands and arms covered. Hands useless for two years. Doctors said case was incurable. Cured by Cutteura.

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt rheum. For five years I have suffered with this isease. I had it on my face, arms, and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my ands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The octor said my case was incurable. I saw you advertisement, and concluded to try the Cuti-CURA REMEDIES; and incredible as it may see after using one box of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and two bottles of CUTI CURA RESOLVENT, I find I am entirely cured. Those who think this letter exaggerated may ome and see me and find out for themselves GRACE P. HARKHAM. North St. Charles Street, Belle River, Ont

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago, so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well,—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Casos, merchant of this place JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,

I have been troubled with tetter on my face for several years, and doctored with several octors, but received no benefit. I tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES last spring according to directions and can now say that I am entirely cured. I am satisfied your Curicura Remedies st what you recommend them to be. HUGH B. AYRES, Smithville, W. Va.

I have been cured of a most unbearable itching skin disease by the Curicuan REMEDIES. They have enabled me to escape years of suffer ing. You may use my name as a reference, and any one who wants to know about my case may write me, inclosing stamp,
W. R. BROOKS,

47 Grove Street, Providence, R. I.

# Cured by

To cleanse the skin, scalp and blood of humors blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or contagious, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, re, and economical as the CUTICUBA REME-

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammat clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, beals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautiflers, is indi pensable in treating skin diseases and baby numers. It produces the whitest, clearest skin

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and only skin prevented by Guilgus Soar

an obstinate Skin disease by the Cutionra Remedies. Praises them everywhere-in the pulpit, home, and in the street'

For about thirteen years I have been troubled with eczema or some other cutaneous disease which all remedies failed to cure. Hearing of the CUTICURA REMEDIES I resolved to give them a trial, and purchased one bottle of Curr-CURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake Cuticuna SOAP. I followed the directions carefully, and it affords me much pleasure to say that before using two boxes of the CUTICURA, four cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I was entirely cured.

In addition to my own case, my baby boy, then about five months old, was suffering with what & supposed to be the same disease as mine to such an extent that his head was coated over with a solid scab, from which there was a constant flow of pus which was sickening to look upon, besides two large tumor-like kernels, on the back of his head. Thanks to you and your won derful Curicuna Remedies his scalp is per tectly well, and the kernels have been scattered so that there is only one little place by his left ear, and that is heating nicely. Instead of a coating of scabs he has a fine coat of hair. much better than that which was destroyed by he disease. I would that the whole world of sufferers from skin and blood diseases knew the value of your Cuticuna Remedies as I do. The CUTICUBA SOAP and CUTICUBA RESOL-VENT are each worth ten times the price at which they are sold. I have never used any other toilet soap in my house since I bought the first cake of your Curicuma BOAP. I would be inhuman as well as ungrateful should I fail to meak woll of and recommend your Curioura REMEDIES to every sufferer who came in my reach. I have spoken of it, and shall continue to speak of it from the pulpit, in the homes, and in the streets. Praying that you may live long, and do others the same amount of good you have done me and my child, I remain, yours (REV.) C. M. MANNING, Box 28, Acworth, Ga.

### Cuticura

and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES CUTS every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Curicuna, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT. St. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOS 12 send for "How to Cure skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimentals.